# The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.


**THE THIRD DISTRICT COMMITTEE.**

The following named gentlemen were appointed as members of the Executive Committee of the Third District, each being designated by those representing the several counties in the Convention:

Brunswick—Joseph Spells.
Bladen—John Newell.
Cumberland—O. H. Blocker.
Columbus—Owen L. W. Smith.
Carteret—W. J. Bushall.
Duplin—Irvin Beaman.
Harnett—James S. Harrington.
Moore—S. H. Buchanan.
New Hanover—E. J. Pennypacker.
Pender—Geo. Z. French.
Onslow—Thomas E. Gilman.
Sampson—Calton Sessom.
Ex Officio—Joseph C. Abbott.

**LATEST.**

As will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the Convention for the Third Congressional District, printed in another column, the HON. WILLIAM P. CANADAY was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. No other name was spoken of for the position, and the nomination was in fact and in reality unanimous, as it was in form. The next issue the POST will treat the subject as its importance deserves, and adduce the reasons which ought to render the nomination satisfactory to the people of the District.

The letter of acceptance of General Arthur, as the Republican candidate for Vice-President, is a very bold and able document, outspoken at all points, and stalwart all the way through. It is printed in another column, and we shall have more to say about it hereafter.

It is stated that Gen. Grant has accepted conditionally an important position which will require his residence in New York City. His recent trip to Mexico had some connection with his future engagements.

The Western Branch of the Republican National Committee have organized at Chicago. Senator Logan declining on account of his time being engaged in speaking in Illinois and other states, Mr. Filley was elected Vice-Chairman. An auxiliary committee was elected from Chicago. Much campaign business was transacted.

**THE THIRD DISTRICT.**

That our readers may realize the state of things in former elections in this district, we note down a few facts.

In 1870 Waddell's vote was 15,572. It leaped in two years, 1876, to 17,524, so that there was 1,952 gained in two years, for Waddell.

On the other hand in 1878 Waddell received only 10,730 votes and Russell received, 11,611.

Waddell's falling off from the vote of 1876 was 6,794, and Russell's falling off from Canaday's vote of 1876, was 4,185 Republican votes.

It will be seen that by the last voting in this district in 1878, the decrease of both the Republican and Democratic votes was 10,979.

Our sincere and confident friends who are supporting Shackleford will do well to consider these facts. They can't count on much certainty on this District, since the unaccounted for increase in Waddell's vote of 1,952 votes, mainly in three counties, and Waddell's falling off of 6,794 in two years.

**THE BEST BUBBLE BURSTED.**

We are informed that Best has failed to pay the employes of the Western North Carolina Railroad for several months. It is considered in the west certain that Best has failed and cannot carry out his contract. Mr. Best and Col. Sam. McDowell Tate are both in New York trying to place the new Best bonds of the road, but have been unable to do so at any price. Our predictions that it would be so, have come to be true. The Raleigh *Observer*, the leading Democratic paper in the state, says that Best has gone entirely by the board.

The cattle nuisance ought to be abated. The streets look more like a cattle pen than the streets of a city the size of Wilmington should.

**NOTICE.**

There will be a meeting of the Republican voters of the Second Ward, for the purpose of organizing a GARFIELD, BUXTON AND CANADAY CLUB, at J. C. Scott's store, on Princess between Third and Fourth streets, Monday evening, July 26th, 1880.

Also, at the Bucket Company's House, in the Fifth Ward, on 9th between Castle and Queen streets, Wednesday evening, July 28th, 1880.

A full attendance of the Republicans of both Wards are desired.

**DR. TANNER'S FAST.**

This now famous gentleman has today reached his 27th day without food or stimulants. He takes nothing but water, sometimes Croton and sometimes spring water, iced, to the amount of 16 to 30 ounces per day. The introduction into his system of nitrogen and oxygen contained in the water is his only nutriment. On Thursday morning last Dr. Tanner felt some indications of vertigo, but was better at noon. He entered upon his twenty-fifth day of fasting, in good spirits and feeling well. He drank a pint of water after midnight.

This is not the only instance of abstaining from the use of food. It is related by F. J. Hale, Esq., writing from New York to the Raleigh *News* that a man in Wautauga county, of this state, fasted 73 days and then died. Also 90 years ago a man in or near Baltimore lived 40 days without food. There was another case, we think in Marblehead, Mass., where a man lived 40 days without food. We suppose that there may have been other instances which will come to light. Dr. W. B. Lee of Marion, Illinois, writes to Dr. Tanner that he has fasted 24 days.

A terrible accident occurred at the Hudson river tunnell, which is in process of construction from Jersey City to New York under the Hudson, by which 20 men were stifled or drowned. The accident was caused by the caving of the roof. The President and engineer of the company are of opinion that the break occurred in consequence of the neglect to keep watch.

There is more honesty, honor, uprightness, integrity and patriotic piety in General Garfield's little finger, than there is in the brains and gizzards of the whole tribe of ancient sinners among the Bourbon press of the South, who are pecking at his personal character. He forgets more every morning before breakfast of all the honorable and decent qualities which belong to the human animal, called man, than these scandalmonging mud flingers ever knew.

**THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.**

This body met at Raleigh for consultation on the 22nd inst. Thomas N. Cooper of Iredell was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. C. L. Harris, Secretary, and O. Hunter, Assistant Secretary, unanimously.

A sub-committee for the canvass was elected, composed of the following persons: J. J. Mott, J. H. Harris, W. A. Moore, W. P. Canaday, Thos. B Keogh and L. W. Humphrey.

Hon. R. P. Buxton, our candidate for Governor was present in consultation with the Committee. He was allowed to use his own pleasure about resigning from the bench, but decided of his own accord to resign, and give his attention to the canvass, visiting all parts of the state. Further details of his canvass will be made soon.

The meeting of the Committee, which sat two days, was entirely harmonious.

Nast in Harper's Weekly is after Hancock with his caricatures as badly as he was after Greeley. He now represents Hancock as the Trojan horse, inside which lurk Tammany thieves, old Tilden with his bar'l, ex-rebels, kuklux, red-shirts and shot-guns. Another cartoon represents him as Gulliver, lying on his back and such Lilliputs as Tilden, Fernando Wood, Thurman, Lamar, Toombs, English, &c., a myriad of them, lashing his hair to the ground, tying him down hand and foot with infinitesimal strings, as the six-inches-high Lilliputs did Gulliver when he was asleep.

Customer—"Why are 'Malt Bitters' so popular?"

Druggist—"Because, as a Food Medicine, they enrich the blood, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, and perfect digestion."

Physicians freely prescribe the new Food Medicine, "Malt Bitters," because more nourishing, strengthening, and purifying than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. jw.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week.

**CONVENTION OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

This body assembled at the Court House in Smithville on Tuesday last at 12, m. and was called to order by Capt. O. H. Blocker, the Chairman of the Executive Committe of the district, who appointed W. K. Price as temporary secretary.

The chair then called for the credentials of the delegates, and appointed the following as a committee on credentials: Geo. W. Price Jr., A. G. Thornton of Cumberland, W. J. Bushall of Carteret, J. W. McLane of Onslow, and R. Beaman of Duplin.

In the absence of the committee Judge S. W. Watts and H. E. Scott Esq., addressed the convention, and the body took a recess until 2:30.

On reassembling the committee on credentials reported the following persons intitled to seats:

Brunswick, W. Griffin and Joseph Spells; Bladen, Jno. Newell, C. S. Edwards; Cumberland, A. G. Thornton, J. S. Leary, O. H. Blocker, T. S. Lutterloh; Columbus, Jno. Spaulding and O. L. W. Smith; Carteret, W. J. Bushall, Stephen Turner; Duplin, Irving Beaman and A. J. Stanford; Harnett, no delegate present; Moore, Sion Buchanan and C. P. Lockey (prox); New Hanover, E. R. Brink, G. W. Price Jr., J. C. Hill, E. J. Pennypacker, (W. H. Gerkin prox); Pender, Geo. W. Carr and Wm McIntire; Onslow, Averett McLean; Sampson, J. Tally.

The report was adopted.

Hon. Joseph C. Abbott of New Hanover, was elected permanent chairman.

Hon. J. C. Hill and I. G. W. Price Jr., appointed to conduct Gen. Abbott to the chair, who in a brief speech thanked the convention for the honor and requested nomination for permanent secretary.

W. K. Price and O. L. W. Smith were elected.

Frank Davis and Wm H. Craig were appointed sergeants at arms.

On motion a committee of 3 consisting of Hon. O. H. Blocker, J. C. Hill and J. W. Spalding were appointed on resolutions and platform.

The rules of the State Convention, so far as applicable, were adopted for the government of this convention.

NOMINATION FOR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,

being in order Hon. Geo. W. Price Jr., took the floor and in a short polished speech placed in nomination the HON. WM PARKER CANADAY.

The nomination was seconded by A. G. Thornton. On motion of Hon O. H. Blocker the nomination was made by acclamation unanimously.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTOR BEING CALLED FOR,

on motion it was resolved that speakers be allowed only 3 minutes each in setting forth their views and nominating candidates; the following named persons were placed in nomination; Judge S. W. Watts of Brunswick; W. B. Richardson of Moore.

Judge Watts was unanimously nominated.

The committee on Resolutions and Platform, through the chairman, Capt. O. H Blocker, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the wise and patriotic platforms adopted by the National and State Conventions of the Republican party recently at Chicago and Raleigh.

*Resolved*, That we endorse and pledge our earnest support to the State and National ticket, believing that the election of Garfield for President and Buxton for Governor, would be a blessing to the people, such as a free people enjoying the rights of free and independent citizenship, would regard as the greatest favor that could be bestowed.

*Resolved*, That we note with pride that as our candidate for President of the United States announces in his letter of acceptance his favor of the improvement of southern commercial interests in rivers, railroads and canals, we pledge our candidate for Congress to the final securement of the free navigation and improvement of the Cape Fear river and its tributaries by the national government; believing that our great water course should be free to all, and that its permanent improvement as a navigable stream is demanded by the interests of trade and commerce, and that Congress ought to grant this as well as the improvement of the lower Cape Fear, New River, Bogue inlet, and Beaufort inlet, and the opening up of the sounds on the coast for inland navigation, that the waters of the rivers, sounds and bays of this state are such part of the public domain as should be open to the free use of the people; and that the Republican party of the 3rd Congressional District pledges itself to use every effort to prevent any legislation by the Congress of the United States or the General Assembly of North Carolina as shall give special privileges to individuals to the detriment of the people.

*Resolved*, That this convention endorses and approves the action of the District Committee, which in 1878 advised and assisted in the election of Hon. Daniel L. Russell to Congress, and that the thanks of the people of the district are due that gentleman for securing the passage by that branch of Congress of which he is a member of an act to make the Cape Fear a free river.

The following persons were appointed a committee to inform the Hon. W. P. Canaday of his nomination: Capt. O. H. Blocker, W. H. Gerken, W. J. Bushall, John Newell and O. L. W. Smith.

The following named persons were appointed to notify Judge S. W. Watts of his nomination as elector: Averett A. McLean, C. P. Lockey, G. W. Price, Jr., A. G. Thornton, W. K. Price.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the County Officers of Brunswick for the use of the Court House for the Convention.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Chairman.
W. K. PRICE, } Secretaries.
OWEN L. A. SMITH, }

## GEN. ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

AN ABLE, MANLY, AND COMPREHENSIVE LETTER.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE CONTEST—HONESTY AND ORDER IN ELECTIONS—THE METHODS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SEVERELY CRITICISED—THE PUBLIC SERVICE PLANK IN THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Following is the letter of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, addressed to the Hon. G. F. Hoar, Chairman of the Republican National Convention, accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic Party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has nearly succeeded with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these Election laws, by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions of this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress, and as the Electoral College, from the former slave-holding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places—especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party, whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations giving appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements to the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several states, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or of the states should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican Party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendency, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution.

There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic Party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every southern state repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican Party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic Administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

To Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

## CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. ly

See ad—17 Stop Organs.

See ad—Agents Wanted.

See ad—Malt and Hops Bitters.

No interments in Bellevue for the past week.

One interment in Oakdale Cemetery the past week.

Eight interments in Pine Forrest during the past week.

Canteloupes and melons have been plentiful durihg the past week.

See ad—Change of schedule of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

The Register of Deeds issued three marriage licenses during the past week.

Copious rains have fallen in this vicinity and have extended far into the interior.

We understand that the Wilmington Market Company have complied with their contract and have filed their bond.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer the only reliable preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color.

MURDER.—Steven Richardson committed a most diabolical murder on Monday night. After nearly killing his wife who resided in Brooklyn he assaulted his father and mother in-law living with her, with a shovel and dealt such blows as to kill his mother, and wounded his father so that it is thought that he cannot recover. Richardson is in jail to answer to the charge of murder.

THUNDER STORMS.—The thunder and lightning have been particularly severe during the past week. The peals of thunder and flashes of lightning have been of so violent a nature as to inspire nearly every one with awe. The residence of Mr. A. D. Brown was struck and several rooms ruined. His cook and housekeeper were stunned but have recovered from the effects. The fluid ran down the chimney and set the house on fire. The residence of Mr. R. S. Jones was also struck. The fluid ran in the house on the bell wire and the door post were set on fire. Mr. Samuel P. Collier's residence was struck on Thursday, a portion of the front wall was knocked out and the furniture in the room badly shattered. His nurse was knocked down, though she was not hurt to any extent. A Miss Sheppard living at the corner of Fourth and Market streets was also struck. We are happy to state that so far as we have been able to ascertain there has been no loss of life from this cause in this city. During the prevalence of the storms the telephones were popping and and cracking and frequently sparks have been seen to jump from the wires.

UNION VETERANS' UNION—BOYS IN BLUE CLUB.—According to previous notice, the ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States colored troops residing here, and who were honorably discharged from the service, met at Giblem Lodge building on Monday evening last for the purpose of forming a club of the above named union.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Geo. L. Mabson, who explained its object, when Sergt. Cary R. Boykin, was called to the chair, and W. H. Howe, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

After a full and free discussion the club was organized, and the following officers elected, viz:

President—Geo. L. Mabson, with the Brevet rank of Colonel.

1st Vice-President—Henry B. Green, with the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

2nd Vice-President—Lewis Nixon, with the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

Secretary—W. H. Howe, with the Brevet of Major.

Treasurer—James. A. Green, with the Brevet of Major.

Recording Secretary—Geo. E. Berden with the Brevet of Captain.

Quartermaster—Hector Davis, with the Brevet of Captain.

Marshal—John Suggs, with the Brevet of Captain.

There was quite a large number present and considerable enthusiam manifested. Several business committees were appointed, and it was decided to hold weekly meetings on every Wednesday evening, hereafter to be designated. We trust that the club will be a success, and the purposes of its organization fully carried out.


*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

17 STOP ORGANS Sub-bass & Coupler, boxed and shipped, only $97.25. New Pianos, $195 to $1,000. 20 Midsummer offer Illust'd Circ. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. july 25 4w

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 13, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken Savannah, (via Charleston), Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Parlor cars to Wilmington. Stops at Manchester and Chester.

5.30 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily, except Sunday. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk.

Feb 3 P. M., Mail Daily except Sunday.

7:00 A. M., Through Freight Train Daily, except Sunday, with passenger car attached.

LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH.

6.35 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily, except Sunday, connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and the Potomac and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, for all points North, East, and West, except Sunday. Stops at Manchester and Chester and Half-Way and at Drewry's Bluff on signal.

9.25 A. M., Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

3:11 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making close connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester and Chester, and at Half-way and at Drewry's Bluff on signal.

7.00 P. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), passenger car attached.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 5.20 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

July 25 tf T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN! The best practical School for the times is MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. $70 $100 covers total expenses for three months. Send for Illustrated Circular. July 4 12w.

"UNIQUE,"

The New Ladies' Fashion Journal,

CONTAINING THE LATEST

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHION NEWS AND GOSSIP

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FRANCIS WRIGHT, Publisher.

GEO. H. BORST, Business Manager, No. 781 Broadway, N. Y. June 20 tf.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jun 27 om

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STRAW AND FELT HATS.

Prices to suit everybody.

Come One, Come All,

and examine our stock, and we will strive hard to merit your patronage, as we have formerly done.

may 2 3m

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. No one can fail who starts at once. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one is glad to get. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address (at once) TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. august 19-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1880.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES A. GARFIELD**

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**CHESTER A. ARTHUR**

OF NEW YORK.

## REPUBLICAN ELECTROAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY
Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT
Of the Seventh Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON
Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WATTS.
Of the Third Congressional District.

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE
Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON
Of the Sixth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**RALPH P. BUXTON**

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,

**RUFUS BARRINGER**

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,
RICHARD M. NORMENT
Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,
AARON D. JENKINS
Of Gaston.

For Auditor,
RILEY H. CANNON
Of Jackson.

For Attorney-General,
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ARCHIE K. BLACK
Of New Hanover.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Second District,
ORLANDO HUBBS
Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY
Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District.
MOSES A. BLEDSOE
Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,
WILLIAM R. MYERS
Of Mecklenburg.

## REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,
JAMES H. HEADEN
Of Chatham.

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The Philadelphia *News* criticizes Dan. Dougherty's sentence of Gen. Hancock as "the soldier-statesman, whose record is as stainless as his sword," and says, "We hope the eloquent gentleman did not mean just what he said. A stainless sword is not what a soldier covets."

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A son of ex-Senator Christiancy is a confirmed drunkard. He has once been voluntarily to an Inebriates Asylum. The other day he went to the Justice of one of the courts of Brooklyn, stated his desire to enter some asylum for inebriates again, and the Justice had one of the officers of the court to swear out a warrant against him as a confirmed inebriate, and Justice Bloom sentenced him to the Home for Inebriates for six months. The young man hopes thus to be cured of his infirmity.

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The *Inter-Ocean* says of one of our distinguished citizens:

**Judge Tourgee, author of the "Fool's Errand," is a LL. D. The Rochester University did it. Such things have been done before, but never to one who acknowledged in advance than he was "one of the fools." It is but fair to say that the world would be better if it had many such fools as Judge Tourgee.**

## PAST AND FUTURE.

Hon. A. V. Lusk has been interviewed in New York as to the prospects in North Carolina. He says the Republicans have "carried the state two or three times." He ought to have known that the Republicans have carried the state seven times: first, in electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction acts in 1867; second, in the election of Gov. Holden and all the state ticket and Members of Congress under the ordinances of the Convention in April 1868; third, in electing Gov. Caldwell and all the state ticket in 1872; fourth, in defeating the proposed Constitutional Convention of 1872; fifth, in electing the majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which majority was fraudulently set aside; sixth, in the Presidential election of November 1868, when they carried the state heavily for Gen. Grant; and, seventh, in November 1872, when they carried the state for Gen. Grant by nearly 25,000 majority. Thus, the Republicans have carried the state of North Carolina *seven* times since reconstruction commenced.

The Democrats carried the legislature in 1870 by the kuklux fraud and intimidation; second, having gerrymandered the state, carried the legislature of 1872, while the Republicans elected Caldwell and all the state ticket on the popular vote, in August, as well as Grant on the following November. And the Democrats elected Vance for Governor in 1876 over Judge Settle, which is generally believed by Republicans to have been a fraudulent count. At the coming election the voting is to be in November upon the Presidency, Governor and state officers, and Members of Congress.

Now, on a fair vote and count anybody knows that this state will be carried for the Republicans. It is proper to state that the Democrats hold all the machinery of elections. In their legislature they passed an act making the election of magistrates to be by the legislature instead of the people. Also providing that the magistrates of the different counties should assemble and elect the County Commissioners. Then they confered on the County Commissioners the authority to appoint the poll-holders. This infamous invasion of the rights of the people to govern themselves, is still in force. It is true that there is a provision of law that the poll-holders, shall be equally divided between the two parties. But in nine cases out of ten, they will put on two smart Democrats and two ignorant or inefficient Republicans on the other side, if they please, leaving no sort of chance for a fair election or count, unless the Democrats choose to grant it, in the precincts. This wretched specimen of Bourbon legislation is, it is true, unpopular among the Democrats, except among the machine politicians like Jarvis and his rings. Lest some persons may say that we are misrepresenting this matter, we recount the details of this Democratic machine; the Democratic legislature elect the magistrates; the Democratic magistrates elect the County Commissioners; the Democratic County Commissioners appoint the poll-holders. Here is a complete "wheel within a wheel," which can be used fraudulently if the Democrats please. The Pope appoints the Cardinals and the Cardinals elect the Pope. One is as "Democratic" as the other.

There are a few words which ought to be said about the probability of this machine being set to work. There is no doubt but the Jarvis ring will use it if necessary. But in almost all localities there is an anti-Jarvis faction. In some places they are numerous enough to enforce a fair count. In some cases there are enough fair-minded men amongst the Democrats to stop such proceedings. No orders like Gen. Cox's to his tools in Robeson county, "For God's sake hold Robeson and save the Convention," will do. Jarvis and his ring are in fact very unpopular in most parts of the state. There are able men among them however, and Jarvis himself, as his career shows, is a bold and unscrupulous operator in politics. He has kept up the process of taking up one foot and putting it down forward of the other, ever since he turned his back on the lagoons of Currituck, until he sat down in the Governor's chair. He nor his ring are not likely to hesitate at trifles.

But there are difficulties in his way. It is now talked about all over the west that the Best sale is a gloomy failure. Transmontane people are shaking their heads at the fact that not a shovel full of dirt, on the line from Asheville to Paint Rock, has been moved, nor a stone has been blasted. A horrid ghastly vagary has crept through all the gorges of the west that Best is a fraud, and that they have been cruelly "sold out" by the mythical "syndicate." It is said that Best never had any money nor represented any, and that the fair visions that were flaunted in their faces, were cruel deceptions and phantoms, and raging indignation is beginning to take the place of their delusive expectations. There may be such an uprising of the people as will overturn all the schemes and machinery of the rings, and under the terrors of a popular indignation, no attempt at a fraudulent count will be made. Then the state will be carried by the Republicans triumphantly.

According to the *Star* of July 18th "Since the war began in 1861 the party in power has shown itself ready to abandon the good old paths of the forefathers and set up strange gods in the temple of the nation." If this is so the "party in power" was in the wrong from the firing on Sumter to the surrender at Appomattox, and all the time since. It is further to be inferred that Lincoln, Grant, the Supreme Court, Congress, and the people of the United States were in the wrong in suppressing the rebellion at all, and fortifying the government against the chances of another little harmless affair of that kind. These things being accepted as great and infallible truths, it is plain that the "old paths of the forefathers" made treason easy, and that all the American people have to do now to secure peace and harmony, is to own up to their bad conduct, and reform. Shall it hereafter be said there are not statesmen among us? and sagacious politicians? and strict followers in the "good old paths of the forefathers?" and patriots? and simple minded people, who "laugh in their sleeve" at the deception of the blue coat, epaulettes, brass buttons and ostrich feathers?

## ARMY ITEMS.

The placing of Gen. Hancock on the fraud plank has called to the mind of the army officers in Washington the fact that upon the occasion of the last inauguration he visited Washington without orders and of his own accord to attend the ceremonies. He appeared in full uniform, and was one of the first to call on President Hayes and congratulate him on the result of the long struggle connected with the electoral count.

The Reno (Nev.) *Journal* of June 27 says: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flood and Miss Jennie Flood will return to San Francisco the first week in July. The marriage of Miss Flood with Ulysses Grant, Jr., of which there has been so much talk, rumor says is to take place about the middle of next November.

Among the fifty cadets just graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was Prince Ibrahim, son of the ex-Kheedive of Egypt, who is understood to have acquitted himself satisfactorily.

Ensign Edward J. Dorn, U. S. N., is about to marry, says report, Miss Halpine, the daughter of "Miles O'Reilly."

Two years ago to-day, June 19, 1878, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, sailed from New York in the whale schooner Eothen for the Arctic regions in search of information that might lead to the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The last word that has been received from Lieut. Schwatka was a letter to his father in this city, dated the 31st of March, 1879, and written at Camp Daly, North Hudson's Bay, from which point he intended to start northward, shortly after that date. News may be expected from Lieut. Schwatka some time the coming fall, and it may be that no word will be obtained of his whereabouts before the spring of 1881.—*Salem, O., Statesman.*

The report of Gen. Dunn, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, upon the Whittaker case, was read to the Secretary of War by Col. Barry, Judge Advocate of the War Department. The document is very long, and reviews critically the evidence and findings of the West Point court of inquiry. Nearly an hour was occupied in reading it. The Secretary will not pass upon it for some days, and, in the interim, declines to make public its recommendations.

## VIEWS OF WM. H. ENGLISH.

The tail of the Democratic kite was a member of Congress in the year 1856. Then, as now his politics were strictly Democratic, and widely at variety with the principles for which General Hancock, fought during the war. On the 18, of December of that year he relived himself in the House of Representatives of the following choice effusion:

The Democracy of Indiana made the fight fairly and squarely on broad national principles, and my colleague on the other side ought to be the last man to accuse the Democrats of Indiana with any desire to pander to the spirit of abolitionism. He knows that in his own ranks were not only to be found Free-soilers, but Abolitionists. Yes, sir, the lowest and most God-forsaken nigger-stealing Abolitionists were to be found in Indiana, doing battle against the national Democracy side by side with the leaders of the black Republican party.

This was the doctrine of the Democracy in those days and is at the present time were it only stripped of its hypocrisy and exposed to the public view in its true light. And such are the principles which General Hancock today represents as the standard bearer of the Democratic party.—*Washington World.*

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The Statesville *American* says:—"The present system of working the public roads in North Carolina, whereby the whole burden is borne by the laboring population for the almost exclusive benefit of the property holders and men of pleasure, is grossly unjust to the laboring classes, who are thus in a measure still retained in slavery. Wherefore the Republican party of the state is in favor of such a system as will to some extent compensate the laborers on the public highways, and thus fairly equalize the burden."

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The Carolinian says that the plank in the National Democratic Platform denouncing and antagonizing the army was dropped out after the first ballot showing Hancock's strength, and after bitter altercation in the committee.

## LETTER FROM AN OLD VIRGINIAN.

**Mahone and the Funders—The attitude of the two factions—The course the Republicans will take—"The solid course"—Secretary Sherman—His failure to be nominated, repaired by taking up Garfield—The Chicago Platform, &c.**

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 14, 1880.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

I have delayed writing until the political muddle in the Bourbon Democratic ranks of Virginia assumed somewhat a definite shape. That has been done. Funders and Readjusters, both have their electoral tickets in the field. Both factions will run seperate candidates for Congress. Funders assert that they prefer that the State should go for Garfield rather than see the Mahone ticket succeed. Readjusters say they prefer Garfield to Funder success.

Both factions seem to have back-bone. I am glad to see it, and hope it will grow stiffer and stronger as the contest goes on. The prospect is flattering. The bigger the row in the Bourbon-Democratic ranks, the better it will be for the country. Twenty years ago (1860) the Democratic party was divided between Douglass and Breckenridge. The result was that Virginia, for the first time in her history, cast her electoral vote for the Whig candidate. History repeating itself may witness a similar result, in 1880, by Virginia casting her electoral vote for the Republican condidate.

The leading Bourbon funders are very much exercised over the critical condition of their party. To withdraw their electoral ticket they say, would be a pusillanimous surrender to the Readjuster. The dual Hancock electoral ticket in Virginia will be brought before the National Democratic Committee. What the result will be is uncertain. One point however is certain. That is Gen. Mahone is not the man to yield one inch of the ground he has obtained. He will make the fight on his line and no other. The Republican party of Virginia is thoroughly united. We will not be turned aside by any entangling alliances with local parties and local issues. In this contest, there must be no flagging; no breaking ranks; no camp followers. Good government, the progress and prosperity of the nation, demand that every Republican should do his duty. In General Garfield we have all the elements necessary to inspire confidence and assure success.

The Republican Platform adopted at Chicago, is a splendid epitome of the grand achievements of the great National Republican party. Our national progress; national development; financial prosperity; industrial enterprises; commercial expansion; are all due to the liberal, enlightened and comprehensive statesmanship of the Republican party. The Platform commends itself to the favor of every enlightened patriotic citizen of the nation. It breathes a broad and catholic spirit, in accord with the progress of the age in which we live, and of the genius of our institutions. It draws the proper and legitimate distinction between national and state authority, which is in perfect harmony with organic law, and the teachings of Washington, Jay, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall, Story, and a host of other distinguished Statesmen and Jurists.

We now go before the country upon the principles and policy of the two parties. In such a contest we cannot, will not fail.

We make no mud-ball fight. But stand upon broad, national principles, and the exalted character and qualifications, of our candidates. I trust that Virginia and North Carolina will be redeemed from the "solid" curse.

Mr. Editor, it is true we failed to obtain our first choice at Chicago, Hon. John Sherman, the noblest type of an American statesman, the peer of Hamilton and Gallatin. But we have the next best man, in the person of General Garfield. He possesses the Sherman qualities of statesmanship. That is sufficient eulogy for any man.

Last winter and spring it was frequently asserted that Mr. Sherman was using the patronage of his department to advance his personal interests. Such a statement, every honest, intelligent man knows to be untrue. Whilst the substantial business men of this part of the country, both Republicans and Democrats, were in favor of Mr. Sherman's nomination, yet, strange to say, that at least four-fifths of the Federal office-holders of Virginia were opposed to him. Nearly all the internal revenue officers, mail agents on the railroads, special Treasury agents, &c., were against him. That class manipulated the local convention, thus obtaining the delegates to the National Convention. A fair representation of Virginia at Chicago would have been for Sherman.

OBSERVER.

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Chastine Cox, colored, formerly of Virginia was hung in New York on Friday week for the murder of Mrs. Hull. He died boldly and with coolness of nerve, and in Christian hope. The conduct of the crowd at the scaffold was beastly.

## THE NEW YORK FRAUDS OF 1868

**How Fraudulent Citizens Were Made by the Thousand—How New York Was Carried for Seymour in 1868—A Detailed Statement Made by John I. Davenport Before the Wallace Committee.**

From the N. Y. Times.

John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections in this city, was under examination for over four hours yesterday before the Wallace Investigating Committee of the United States Senate. The session was held in the private office of Postmaster James, the members of the committee present being Senators Wallace, Chairman; McDonald, Hoar, and Blair. This is the first time that Mr. Davenport has ever testified at length or in detail as to the election and naturalization frauds of 1868, and the following report contains mainly that portion of his testimony which is new and has never before been made public through any source, and which sheds some additional and strong light on the gigantic crimes perpetrated in 1868 in this city under cover of and with the approval and assistance of a Democratic Bench. At the opening of his testimony, Mr. Davenport said he was appointed United States Commissioner in 1870, Chief Supervisor in 1871, and Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in 1876. He still holds all of these positions, and has acted officially as a Commissioner or Supervisor at all Presidential or Congressional elections since 1870. He first issued warrants for the arrest of persons holding fraudulent naturalization papers in 1867 and afterward in 1878. In 1868 he was employed as counsel by the Union League to prepare evidence to attack these frauds, and appeared for that purpose before the Lawrence Investigating Committee, appointed by Congress in that year. It was under the laws passed conformably to the request of that committee that he was appointed Commissioner and Chief Supervisor, and in 1870 he issued his first public notice declaring 1868 naturalization certificates from the Supreme and Superior Courts to be fraudulent or illegal. The frauds in naturalization began in 1866, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo. In 1866, however, Judge Cardozo's proceedings were stopped by the refusal of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Jarvis, a Democrat, and a man of strict integrity, to issue certificates of naturalization on certain applications which had been passed on and approved by the Judge. In 1867, in consequence, the Democracy transferred the bulk of the naturalization to the Superior Court. In the year 1868 only 3,145 certificates were issued from the Common Pleas, and in the month of October only 1,800. The Superior Court, however, in October alone that year, issued some 20,000 certificates, and the Supreme Court, for the first time in its history, was opened by Judge Barnard for naturalization. The number of certificates issued by the Superior Court is not known; but on Dec. 22, 1868, it was sworn to by one of the Clerks of that court, before the Lawrence Committee, as being 20,276, and on Jan. 14, 1868, the Deputy Clerk of that court swore that there were 27,897 issued. Of these, 18,432 were issued in the month of October alone. In the Supreme Court there were issued before one Judge in 15 days, in the month of October, according to the files of the court at the present time, 18,817 certificates. There was, however, an additional issue in the two courts of some 20,000, for which there is no record on file, making altogether about 64,000 certificates issued in those courts in 1868, all but about 3,500 of them being issued in the month of October. "That docket," said the Commissioner, pointing to a large book lying on the table before him, "contains the names of 18,824 persons, indexed, to whom papers were issued in the Supreme Court in 15 days, before Judge Barnard alone.

JUDGE BARNARD.

His sessions were held almost entirely at night, with two or three exceptions only, and covering at each session a period of but 2 or 3 hours out of the 24. In the Superior Court there were during the month of October, five Judges who took part in naturalization proceedings. They were Judge Barbour, who naturalized not far from 75; Judge Robertson, who naturalized about 75; Judge Samuel Jones, who naturalized about 1,000; and from seven to eight tenths of the entire naturalization was done by Judge McCunn, Judge Samuel B. Garvin doing the rest. In the Superior Court the Judges, with the exception of Judges Garvin and McCunn, attended to their other judicial duties during the greater part of the month. In the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard, besides doing this naturalization business, attended to his judicial duties during a portion of the month. The number 18,824 now found on the files of the Supreme Court as naturalized in 1868, is 8,754 more than were on the files of that court in 1869. The number on the files in 1869 was not over 10,093, and I now know the number to be 19,824. In 1872 and 1874 specific instructions had been given relative to certain cases of the use of fraudulent papers, but in 1876 I issued general notice to the Supervisors of Election to challenge peremptorily every 1868 certificate on which an offer to register or vote was made. I did that so that every individual holding such papers might be warned of the fact that his right to the possession of the paper was contested.

MR. DAVENPORT'S PERSISTENT WORK.

Between 1876 and 1878 I obtained so much additional information regarding these frauds that I deemed it best not to act hastily or arbitrarily in the matter, and so I sought an interview with Mr. John Kelly, as the representative of the Democratic party in this city, and suggested to him the appointment of a joint committee of lawyers, Democrats and Republicans, to sit evenings and examine into the papers held by persons who would appear before them during the spring and summer of that year; and that their papers should be taken up or surrendered, and, where the holders were qualified, that new certificates should be granted them, so that they might vote at the next election. Tammany Hall appointed as a committee, Luke Cozens, Dennis Uuinn, and H. D. Purroy. They met at my office two or three times, and then for some reason withdrew and opened an office of their own and acted independently. In August of that year they sent out circulars, of which I have here a copy, warning holders of 1868 papers that the Republican party was inimical to them, and that their papers could be "corrected" at the Tammany office. Notwithstanding this, however, between 2,000 and 3,000 persons came before me and surrendered their certificates. Of these, over 1,000 had voted on them for eight years, and some of them, who were over 60 years of age, had been naturalized in 1868 as minor aliens. About 1,000 of them admitted that they had never declared their intentions. On the registry of 1876 there were about 10,000 of these certificates, the number having been reduced by about 40,000 since 1868 by death and persistent fighting against them. The work of 1878 reduced the numbers on the registry to 3,197 and I issued warrents for the arrest of these, and prevented all but 1,240 from voting. That I did not prevent the 1,240 was not my fault. I have here a certificate [produced] from the Superior Court in 1868 sealed and signed in blank, and which might be used by the filling up of any name in the spaces; I have some also, where the names originally written in have been erased and others put in their place.

THE WORK OF THE WITNESSES.

A large number of persons were engaged in acting as standing witnesses. One man, Patrick Goff, as appears by the files of the court, was a witness for 2,162 applicants in the month of October; John Moran was a witness for 1,399; 10 persons were witnesses for 8,245 applicants, and altogether 100 standing or professional witnesses appeared for 20,000 applicants, as appears to-day by the court records. The whole number of applications on file for October, 1868, were 37,000. Goff appeared as witness on Oct 8 for 63; Oct 9 for 187; Oct 10 for 325; Oct 12 for 391; Oct 13 for 357; Oct 14 for 115; Oct 15 for 196; Oct 16 for 165; Oct 17 for 13; Oct 19 for 172; Oct 20 for 56; Oct 21 for 20, and Oct 22 for 18. John Moran appeared Oct 7 for 9 applicants Oct 8 for 34; Oct 9 for 6; Oct 10 for 50; Oct 12 for 95; Oct 13 for 136; Oct 14 for 115; Oct 15 for 30; Oct 16 for 265; Oct 17 for 1; Oct 19 for 60; Oct 20 for 51; Oct 21 for 98; Oct 22 for 61; and Oct 23 for 71. John Ward appeared on Oct 8 for 44; Oct 9 for 40; Oct 10 for 17; Oct 12 for 136; Oct 13 for 162; Oct 14 for 52; Oct 15 for 107; Oct 16 for 28; Oct 17 for 23; Oct 19 for 63; Oct 20 for 58; Oct 21 for 46; Oct 22 for 39; Oct 23 for 44. This was Ward's work in the Supreme Court alone, for it appears by the files of the Supreme Court that he appeared there as a witness on these same dates, as follows:—Oct 1 for 8, Oct 2 for 22; 3 for 32; Oct 5 for 17; Oct 6 for 26; Oct 7 for 27; Oct 8 for 33; Oct 9 for 15; Oct 10 for 9; Oct 12 for 10; Oct 14 for 7; Oct 15 for 4; Oct 16 for 2; Oct 19 for 11; Oct 20 for 2; Oct 21 for 6; Oct 22 for 4; Oct 23 for 2.

FICTITIOUS APPLICATION

The standing witness to whom I have referred occupied a room in the basement. In 1868, there were printed for the use of the Supreme Court 37,000 blank certificates. When they had closed the naturalizations in that court, but 1,862 blanks were left on hand, showing that 35,138 were used. County Clerk Loew testified before the Lawrence committee that no certificates were given out except by the Clerk himself. The records of the court show that but 18,824 applications were made and granted. In that same year a large number of persons were arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Osborn, and the record of evidence than taken shows that those parties, admitted that they received their certificates in various club-rooms, saloons and groggeries. A large number of the prominent professional witnesses were under from one to five or six criminal charges at the time they were used as such witnesses, and Judges McCunn and Barnard had both prior thereto been criminal Judges—one as city Judge and the other as Recorder—and many of these men were to my personal knowledge known to these Judges. I also know that in 1868 the then United States Marshal, Robert Murray, made out a list of fictitious names; that this list was sent by him to the Democratic Naturalization Committee, and that certificates for those names returned in a few hours upon payment of $2 for each certificate; and further, that those fictitious applications were placed on the files of the court, with stone yards and vacant lots indicated by the street numbers as residences of the witnesses. In many cases these courts granted, or purported to grant, naturalization to residents of New Jersey. I also know of the seizures of some 2,000 or 3,000 certificates issued for delivery under contract in the State of Connecticut at the rate of 50 cents each. They were seized in a bar-room at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets under the direction of the then Superintendent of Police. From 1856 down to the present time the greatest number of persons ever naturalized in all the courts of the city in any one year prior to 1868 was 16,516, and that was in 1856. The next highest number was 13,564, in 1860, and from 1856 to 1868 the annual average was only 9,207. Prior to 1868 the average of minors naturalized was 40 to 50 per cent. in each year, and of the 18,824 on the files of the Supreme Court, less than 400 appear to have applied on Army discharges, leaving the rest of them to have been made by persons who arrived in this country before they were 18 years of age. Of these, over 1,000 persons appeared before me in 1875 and said they were not minors when they came to the United States. Out of the 20,000 on file in the Superior Court for 1868 less than 4,000 are upon declarations of intention or Army discharges, the remaining 15,000 being naturalized as alien minors. It also appears the records that these applications have been made by taking frequently almost whole streets and naturalizing from house to house. For instance, out of No. 70 Greene-street 14 persons were naturalized, when the fact is that there were no tenement-houses in that street; there was also one man naturalized as from No. 348 Greene-street, and one as from No. 269 Greene-street, when, in fact, there was no house in that street numbered higher than 263. Out of No. 56 Greene-street there were 29 naturalized. Another curious fact is that out of 42 persons naturalized in that street, James McCabe was a witness for 23 and Owen Gannon for 19. One man appears to have been naturalized from No. 48, and another from No. 342 City-Hall-place—a street only one block in length and having but 40 houses in it. From No. 31 City Hall-place 31 persons appear to have been naturalized, and from No. 29 there were 17. From No. 175 Laurens-street, on October 19 alone, 29 persons were naturalized, for all of whom the professional witness, John Coffy, appears to have vouched under oath. From Vandewater-street, having only 44 houses in it, 103 persons were naturalized in the Supreme Court alone, for 89 of whom Patrick Goff appears to have acted as witness. From Greenwich-street, in the Supreme Court alone, 424 persons appear to have been naturalized, 18 from No. 30, 24 from No. 127, and 1 from No. 846, there being but 834 numbers in the street. In Spring street 378 persons were naturalized out of 145 houses. There were but 358 numbers in the street, but still 3 persons gave their residence as No. 402, 1 from No. 404, 1 from No. 406, and 1 from No. 641.

Mr. Davenport then proceeds to show how one alien aided another by swearing for him, when the law requires that the applicant must be sworn to by a citizen, giving names; how men who had never made application were furnished with certificates of citizenship; how certificates were filled in blank and sold at $2.00 each in Connecticut and New Jersey as well as New York.

He also showed what measures he took to stop the frauds. Mr. Davenport is still before the Committee, but we have published enough to show the terrible effects of Democratic rule in New York.

## GRAND LETTER FROM JOHN G WHITTIER.

**Why he Cannot Support a Nominee of the Democratic Party.**

The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at a Garfield and Arthur meeting in Amesbury, Mass on Wednesday evening:

DANVERS, Mass., 5th, Fifth month, 1880.

*The Hon. G. W. Cate, Amesbury:*

DEAR FRIEND: I regret to find that I cannot, as I intended, be present at the formation of a Republican club for Amesbury and Salisbury on the 7th inst. I must not, however, let the occasion pass without expressing my hearty sympathy with the movement, and my desire to co-operate with you in your labors, in support of a candidate of pure character, wise statesmanship, and life-long fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party, the Union of the states and the security of the rights of person, property, and franchise. For myself, I would gladly find an excuse for retiring from active participation in the coming election, and would welcome with inexpressible relief any decided manifestation of a more generous and enlightened policy on the part of Democrats toward the people of color. But I look in vain for any good evidence of a change which would justify relaxation of zeal and vigilance on our part. I have no words of personal disparagement for the Democratic nominee, and I do full justice to the sincerity and patriotism of many of his supporters; but, as a rule, the party remains as it was at the close of the war. The time has not come when it will be safe to intrust the financial interests of the country and the welfare of the emancipated class to a party whose President can only be elected by compromises with the Greenback heresy, and the virtual suppression by fraud and violence of the vote of the colored citizens of the southern states. Massachusetts is not a doubtful state. Her vote will be given to the Republican nominee. But let us see to it that her voice at the coming election has the strong emphasis of the days of Sumner, Wilson, and Andrew. Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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The *Pee Dee Herald* is urging the Jonesboro and Wadesboro railroad which is to be nearly 150 miles long, and says:

Will it be of advantage to Charleston and Wilmington? It certainly will, for the road places them many miles nearer the splendid grain and provision section of north-eastern North Carolina, and gives almost an Air Line to the Wilkes, Surry, and Alleganey section. The people of Charleston and Wilmington should take hold of this road at once, and see that it is pushed through. The road will take a great deal of the trade and freight from the Western N. C. Railroad and carry it to the above named cities that otherwise would go to Richmond and other points.

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The North Carolina Industrial Association, an institution entirely controlled by colored people, will hold their second annual Fair at Raleigh, commencing on the 27th of September next, and continuing six days. The exhibition of products of the earth in every variety raised by colored people, and manufactures of all kinds will undoubtedly be superior to last year. The Hon. Frederick Douglass of Washington, D. C., has been invited to deliver the annual address. There is to be present something of a civil and military display, and a grand musical jubilee. It is an important feature in the progress of the colored race, and is due largely to the two Hunters who control the *Journal of Industry*. Mr. E. E. Edwards of Raleigh, the business manager of the *Journal of Industry*, is also working earnestly for the success of this Fair.

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Senator Voorhees of Indiana, is invited to deliver the address before the "Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society" at their annual Fair.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1880.

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

### ADOPTED AT RALEIGH JULY 7th.

The Hon R. C. Badger, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported from that committee the following:

The Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, renew the pledges made in all their former platforms. And they declare as follows:

1. That they cordially approve the nominations, recently made at Chicago, of James A. Garfield for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; and that they will most cheerfully and actively devote themselves to their election, as indispensable to the preservation of the Republican party, and of the Republic, in its integrity. And that they fully endorse the principles set forth in the platform, adopted by the Republican convention, which convened in the city of Chicago, on the 2nd day of June 1880.

2. That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid consolidation and engrossment of our railroad systems, by and under the control and ownership of foreign monopolists—that such consolidation of capital gives power to the monopolists to oppress the labor of the country by unreasonable and unjust local tariffs and fares, and gives to them the power to control the legislative branch of government, in the passage of laws in their interest, and ruinous to those of the people; and that they have seen with regret, that these monopolists are making an insidious invasion among the leaders of the Democratic party, which culminated on the 17th day of June, in the engulfing and swallowing up of the whole Democratic State convention; and that while they have no desire or intention to make an unjust war upon these monopolies, they do demand that the Legislature shall pass laws to govern and control them, so that they shall not be permitted to discriminate against our own people, and place a reasonable limit on local tariffs and fares.

3. That they view with anxiety the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which, through the hot haste and ill considered contracts of the Democratic state administration, is surrounded by legal troubles which afford no relief from taxation, and threaten to delay for a long time, if not altogether defeat, the completion of that work so necessary for the welfare and development of the state, and especially the western counties.

4. That the Republican party has always been the friend of education, and now again renews its pledge to the people of North Carolina to continue its efforts with increased vigor, until there shall be a complete and perfect system of public instruction.

5. That they recognize the mechanic and laborer as the bone and sinew of the land, and pledge themselves to protect their rights and promote their political, educational, and material interests.

6. That the recent constitutional amendments were passed by a convention which was not composed of a majority of elected delegates, and the control of which was stolen from the Republican majority, by an infamous and admitted fraud on the voters of Robeson county. This corruption, on the part of the Democracy, demonstrates the fact that their party will scruple at no violation of law in the interest of party supremacy; and that the Democratic party is not the friend of representative government or of the people.

7. That the present system of county government in North Carolina is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizens; is the grossest political robbery ever practiced in this, or any civilized country; is the most damnable fraud ever devised or sanctioned by any political party, and calls for the unqualified condemnation of all who have the name of freemen, without regard to party affiliation. We claim the right of the people to elect every officer in the state, from the Chief Executive down to the humblest official, and demand that this right shall not be denied nor abridged; that an honest count shall follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine who shall enact and administer its laws.

8. They denounce the Democratic party as an oligarchy, controlled by railroad corporations and aristocratic influences, and if not arrested in its course, it will overthrow the most cherished rights of the people. The tendency to the concentration of dangerous powers, for private and corrupt ends, in the hands of a few, has recently manifested itself in a vital part of our State government, and in a way to excite the greatest apprehension. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, now endorsed by his party nomination, and without regard to the popular wish, has demanded to have vested in his hand, that is in the hands of a central board of which he should be the life, the absolute right of dictating what text books our children shall use, whereby he can mould the opinions of the rising generation; can strangle, for the benefit of personal or sectional favorites, all competition in local literature, and open up for his office, so intimately connected with the popular life and purity, a faithful and profitable source of corrupt jobbery. That they denounce the laws known as the landlord and tenant acts, as devised for the benefit of a few, to oppress the humble and defenceless citizen. That they denounce the present road laws of the state, as oppressive to the laborer, and demand their amendment, so that burdens of building and repairing them shall be borne more equally by all classes of the people.

The report was adopted.

**A Household Need.**

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment rent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 4t

## DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 431, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month,

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall,

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gibeim Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ROSENTHAL'S**

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**

**32 Market Street.**

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

**C. ROSENTHAL,**

**32 Market St.**

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

THE GENUINE

**DR. C. McLANE'S**

Celebrated American

**WORM SPECIFIC**

OR

**VERMIFUGE.**

**SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.**

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

**DR. C. McLANE'S**

**LIVER PILLS**

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov28—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHArMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

**HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world to

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

*Or Six Bottles for $5.*

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

*CAUTION!*

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dec 8—1y

RAILROADS.

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,

Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1880.

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on March 31, 1880.

GOING SOUTH.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 1.07 p m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 3.20 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except Sunday) at..... 10.30 a m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 3.25 p m

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 1.10 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 3.30 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 5.45 p m
Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 10.50 p m

First class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for $1 00—Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains

June 20 tf.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R.] daily at..... 6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond..... 5 p m " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m. Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

Wimington & Weldon Railrod.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resort's of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via. Gold'sboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via. Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co Augusta, Me. mar 19 1y

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P S.

mch 7 tf

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL

FOWLER & MORRISON,

ter, bet. Orange and Ann St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday June 14, 1880, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 12.50 P. M
Leave Weldon, at..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9.53 P. M

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT Train, Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 3.30 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3.43 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 1.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 1.30 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.05 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond,

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

June 20 tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12, 1880

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Monday, June 14, the following schedule will be run on this road:

PASSENGER, EXPRESS, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave Wilmington..... 4 00 P. M
Leave Florence..... 2.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia..... 8.15 A. M.
Leave Columbia..... 5.00 P. M.
Leave Florence..... 4 30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 11 30 A M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10.13 P M
Leave Florence..... 2.20 A M
Arrive at Camden Junction..... 1.15 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia..... 8.15 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 5.00 P M
Leave Camden Junction..... 12.09 M
Leave Florence at..... 2.30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion and Brinkley's.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Camden Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, and Augusta.

Trains leaving Wilmington on Saturday nights make close connection for Columbia only via Camden Junction and South Carolina Railroad.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

June 20-tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT } WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JUNE 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at..... 6:00 P. M; Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:25 A. M; " Charlotte at..... 7:30 A. M
No. 2. Leave Charlotte at..... 8:20 P. M; Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:27 A. M; " Wilmington at..... 9:00 A. M

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 3. Leave Charlotte..... 8:00 A. M; Arrive at Shelby..... 12:00 M.
No. 4. Leave Shelby..... 2:00 P. M; Arrive at Charlotte..... 6:00 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington..... 6:45 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg..... 5:10 P. M
Leaves Charlotte..... 6:15 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg..... 4:00 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg..... 5:30 A. M
Arrives at Charlotte..... 4:20 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg..... 5:00 A. M
Arrives at Wilmington..... 4:15 P. M

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connection at Hamlet to and form Raleigh, and at Charlotte via. Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

Also, via. Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 6 p. m., will arrive at destination at 7 p. m., next day.

Sleeping Car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

June 20-tf

GOLD Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and Illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Me. aug 27—12m

$25 to $5000 Individuals invested in Wall St. have become millionaires. Pamphlet explaining the Modus Operandi of successful operations in Stocks, sent free. Address Hawley & Co., Bankers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

jan 4

14 STOP ORGANS Stool, Book, and Shipped, only $65. New Pianos, $125 to $1,000. 20-Midsummer offer Illustrated free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. jul 11 6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in this part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7 tf W. P. CANADAY.

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 14th Street, N. Y.
apr. 13—6m.

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U of O. F.

H. J. WHITHEAD, N G
W. T. HALL, N F
A. J. JONES, P N F
E. M. GREEN, V G
T. F. HALL, Treasurer
JOS. WILLIS, P S
I. G. BARNETT, P N G
JNO. PAILLIPS, I G
P. H. HARLEY, Warden
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts may 18—tf

Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G, U. of O, F.

JOHN W. AVERY, N G
GODFREY WILLIS, N F
E. A. DUDLEY, P N G
J. M. SLOAN, V G
P. W. LAWRENCE, Treasurer
A. A. DUDLEY, P S
W. H. MARSTELLAR, P N G
MORRIS McFARLAND, I G
THOS. MILLER, Warden
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain
L. H. DAVIS, Marshal

Regular meetin 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Market and South Water streets. may 18—tf

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

dec .—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP

HOUSES AND LOTS.

OR

BUILDING LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men.—Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free.—Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine aug 16—1y

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

AN INDEPENDET FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year..... $1 00
One copy six months..... 75
One copy three month..... 50

W. M. TERRY & Co.

CONSUMPTION

CURED. A simple vegetable remedy. The specific and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

oct 26 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FAIR TRIAL!

IS

ALL WE ASK

AT THE

LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY

ON

Southeast Corner Front and Dock Sts.

Having the LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY to select from, and from our long experience in the trade, together with our abundant facilities for doing business, we can guarantee satisfaction as to the

Quality of and Prices of Our Goods

to all who will favor us with a call.

**ADRIAN & VOLLERS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

may 23 tf

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 8, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and Chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its healthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of many diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTE

may 18—1y.

B. D. MORRIS,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

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PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

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PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

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WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic men to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

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Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jan 27 6m

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF IMMACULATES.—Rising Sun Lodge No 114, Independent Order of Immaculates, a colored secret order having connected with it an insurance feature, was instituted in this city recently, by District Deputy R T Connor, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the following comprises a list of the officers which have been installed for the ensuing term:

D D M—Dr J F Shober.
W M—Rev J W Telfair.
V M—C H Ward.
Chaplain—R D J Sanders.
W P M—Thomas Rivera.
C C—J O Nixon.
A P—Joseph E Sampson.
I C—David Joslyn.
O C—Gilbert Williams
W T—Aaron Kellogg.
C S—F C Sadewar.
R S—John C Norwood

The following are the appointed officers: R H S to W M, James H Lane; L H S to W M, Valentine Howe; R H S to V M, John H Howe; L H S to V M, Benjamin Scott; R H S to W P M, Jas M Perrson; L H S to W P M, Jas W Lane; Warden, Edward Davis

The Lodge numbers some fifty or more members, with rapid accessions.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER—This magazine is published monthly at Richmond in pamphlet form. It is the oldest agricultural journal in the south, being in its 41st, year, and is only $2.00 per year and $1.00 to clubs of ten. The articles are in great variety and on nearly all subjects relating to agriculture. Among the matter there is an unpublished letter of the late Commodore M. F. Maury, on emigration. He takes very curious views of the best way to get emigrants into south, viz:—"to remove the prejudice and enlighten the ignorance which exists in the European mind in regard to our section." The way to get emigrants to the south is to open land to sale at low prices and with good titles, and then when the emigrants, get here let them do as they please inside the law, and think as they please, about politics or religion and treat them civilly. Also have an organized system of emigration as they do in new states and territories. What "En-silage" is we cannot quite make out. Silo means a "pit or subterraneous store for keeping grain," and it means in Latin one who is snub-nosed, or turned up. Therefore, En-silo-age or en-sil-age might mean putting grain in a pit in the ground. It seems in the experiments mentioned that the corn "in silk" was put down stocks and all. It is wonderful fodder for cattle after it ferments, better than millet or clean corn to eat. The article on "moral obligations to the soil," is a new idea. There is no such heretical sentiment pervading the community around here. So far as we have noticed in riding along the cars between Weldon Quantico there is not much evidence of this moral obligation to the soil even in Virginia. Our advice is to all planters and farmers to take the "Southern Planter." Hereafter we shall be a devout reader of it especially on the subject of Ensilage, for which we are at present a little confused and smoky.

## State Republican Plan of Organization.

*Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North-Carolina:*

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive county committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in the county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided* that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: *Provided*, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive Committee,—There shall be a State Executive Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District in the state to be designated by the district delegations in state convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the state convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the state convention, shall choose one of their number number chairman and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairmen of the several county, district and state committees shall call their respective conventions to order and preside over them until a permanent executive committee is effected, which shall act as temporary chairmen until their successors are appointed and a permanent organization effected, with power only to Witness and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, state or national.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegates or alternates duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, judicial, senatorial and state conventions, shall consist of two delegates and two alternates and two alternates only, for every member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, state and national conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting setting forth the regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate

XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican state convention.

Adopted in state convention, July 8, 1880.

A W SHAFFER,
J E O'HARA,
GEO W WILLIAMS,
T S LUTLEELOH,
J W HARDIN,
N W HARLLEE,
H C COWLES,
Committee

## WILMINGTON MARKETS,

July 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 25½ cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales at that price, and also of about 400 casks on private terms, supposed to be 26 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was continues firm at $1 05 for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained, at which price small lots are billed from day to day.

TAR—Market quoted steady at $1 75 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices. Futures for July opened in New York at 11.66 cts and closed barely steady at 11.63 cents; September opened at 11.12 and closed barely steady at 11.09 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | — | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 9¾ | " " |
| S. Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling | 10⅝ | " " |
| Middling | 11 | " " |
| Good Middling | 11⅝ | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 4 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 607 casks |
| Rosin, | 1,456 bbls |
| Tar, | 51 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine, | 423 bbls |

July 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, at which price 550 casks were reported as changing hands during the day.

ROSIN—The market continues firm at $1 05 for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained, at which price small lots are billed from day to day. Also sales of 210 bbls fine rosins at $2 10 for K Low Pale and $2 50 for M Pale.

TAR.—Market quoted steady at $1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices. Futures for July opened in New York at 11.69 cts and closed weak at 11.54 cents; September opened at 11.08 cents and closed weak at 11.06 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | — | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 9¾ | " " |
| Strict G. Ordinary | | " " |
| Low Middling, | 10⅝ | " " |
| Middling | 11 | " " |
| Good Middling, | 11⅝ | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | — bales |
| Spirits turpentine, | 382 casks |
| Rosin, | 752 bbls |
| Tar, | — " |
| Crude turpentine, | 45 " |

July 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at $1 02½ for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, withsales of receipts at quotations, being an advance of 25 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices. Futures for August opened in New York at 11 and closed easy at 11 ... at 11.50 ber opened at 10.66 ... 10.63. The follo... 2 cents; Octo- quotations he... and closed easy at Ordinary ... ing were the official Good ... e:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Str... | — | cts ₱ lb |
| ...rdinary | 9¾ | " " |
| ...ct Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 10⅝ | " " |
| Middling, | 11 | " " |
| Good Middling, | 11⅝ | " " |

RECEITTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 27 bales |
| Spirits turpentine | 822 casks |
| Rosin | 1686 bbls |
| Tar, | 177 bbls |
| Crude turpentine | 305 bbls |

July 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, with small sales of city distilled reported at quotations; closing dull.

ROSIN.—Market was firm at $1 02½ for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at $2 00 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was dull and nominal. Futures for August opened in New York at 11.39 cents and closed barely steady at 11.28 cents; October opened at 10.60 cents and closed barely steady at 10.50 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | — | cents ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 9⅝ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 10⅝ | " " |
| Middling, | 11 | " " |
| Good Middling. | 11⅝ | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | — bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 54 casks |
| Rosin, | 181 bbls |
| Tar, | — bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 57 bbls |

July 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull and nothing doing, but later upwards of 500 casks changed hands at 26 cts per gallon for regular packages, closing quiet.

ROSIN—Market was quoted steady at $1 02½ for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $2 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations, being an advance of 15 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was dull and nominal. Futures for August opened in New York at 11.27 cents and closed steady at 11.35 cents; October opened at 10.50 cents and closed steady at 10.59 cents. The following were the official quotations here;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordnary, | — | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9¾ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 10⅝ | " " |
| Middling, | 11 | " " |
| Good Middling, | 11⅝ | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 27 bales. |
| Spirits Turpentine, | 352 casks. |
| Rosin, | 369 bbls. |
| Tar, | 40 " |
| Crude turpentine, | 35 " |

THE RALEIGH

## Christian Advocate,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

BLACK & REID.

RALEIGH, N. C.

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W. P. HILL, *Crockett Station, Tenn.*, writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of *Debility and Great Prostration* by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed, where she had been lying for many months."

*Dr. Harter:*—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with *Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc.*, from which she is much relieved.

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair, The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

Wilmington, June 28, 1880

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Leave Wilmington 6 50 a. m.; arrive at Salisbury 10 05 p. m., and at End of W. N. C. R. R., (three miles from Asheville) at 8 20 p. m.

Sleeping cars between Salisbury and the Head of the Road.

This is the only Route making direct connection with the Western North Carolina Railroad.

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WE would like to take a contract to get Shingles for any person who may be in need of them and willing to pay cash for them when they are delivered. We will fill any order, for any length, width or thickness, at short notice. Give us a chance.

SIBERT & THOMPSON,
Asheville, N. C.
may 30, 1880



NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.
June 29 1f



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CAUTION

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Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer vending of any article, with any of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

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Nov 26—1y



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Jan 11 ts

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CELEBRATED GEM,
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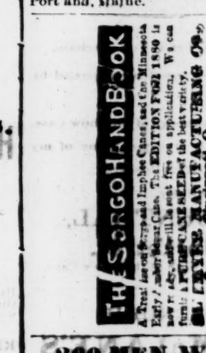


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feb 29 1f

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$75,00 worth for $15.00

—) AND A (—

Solid Abyssinian Gold Watch

FREE!

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We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POST PAID, any article in the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

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| | RATES. |
|---|---|
| Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins | $0. |
| " " Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting | 50. |
| " Possum Studs, Engraved or Stone setting | 50. |
| " Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm | 1.00 |
| " or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings | 50 |
| Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Breast Pins | 50 |
| " Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match | 50 |
| " Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins | 50 |
| Ladies Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved | 1.00 |
| " First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc | 1.00 |
| " or Gent's brilliant Diamond Set Rings | 1.00 |
| " Long Fancy Shawl or Breast Pin | 1.00 |
| " Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match | 1.00 |
| Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons | 1.00 |
| " Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3) | 1.00 |
| " Cameo and other Stone Rings large | 1.00 |
| " Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm | 1.00 |
| " Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pin | 1.00 |

Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $3.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm | 1.00 |
| " Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine | 1.00 |
| " Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs | 1.00 |
| " or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons | 1.00 |
| " or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings | 1.00 |
| Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins | 1.00 |
| " Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins | 1.00 |
| " Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops | 1 |
| " Long Opera or Guard Chains | 1 |
| " Fancy Neck Chain and Charm | 1. |

Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins | 1.00 |
| " Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3) | 1.00 |
| " Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud | 1.00 |
| " Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm | 1.00 |
| " Very Nobby and Latest style Scarf Rings and Pins | 1.00 |
| " or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons | 1.00 |
| Ladies' Etruscan Necklace, very heavy | 1.00 |
| " Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy | 1.00 |
| " Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops | 1.00 |
| " Stone Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins | 1.00 |
| " Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures | 1.00 |
| " Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy | 1.00 |

Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $5.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket | 2.00 |
| " Long Opera Chain, without Slide and Tassel | 2.00 |
| " Heavy Large Miniature Stone, Gem Locket | 2.00 |
| " New Jet and Gold Bracelets | 2.00 |
| " Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear Drops | 2.00 |
| " or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring, Plain or Band | 2.00 |
| " or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Ring | 2.00 |
| " Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality | 2.00 |
| " Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality | 2.00 |
| " or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons | 2.00 |
| Gent's Heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain | 2.00 |
| " Cluster or Solitaire Oriental American Diamond Pins | 2.00 |
| " Stone and Fancy Leather Cuff Pins and Rings | 2.00 |
| " Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs | 2.00 |
| " Massive Solitaire Stud | 2.00 |

Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $10.00

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends upon the price; for instance, the Pins and Rings are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the Stone

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting Case Geneva Watch.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winder Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.
1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.00, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain for $8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full $15 at once can send a small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $15.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send in Your Orders

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 4, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. 5th, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of The Inventors' Agency, office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 15th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly honest and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer to the following firms: Shumway Bros., 4 and 6 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Wheeler, Wagner & Underdonck, 139 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following

All sums of money to the amount of $5 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent in either of these ways. All orders under $5.00 strictly cash. On orders of $10.00 or over, 10 per cent accompany the order, the balance you can send when you receive the goods ordered. We will be reimbursed on shipment what the goods will be worth C. O. D. in a place not more than 200 miles distant from you. Any money received for these goods after the goods are boxed will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken. Be sure to send in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Repeaters and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly THE INVENTORS' AGENCY, J. A. KIRKMAN, Prop., 116 E. Washington St., Chicago. oct 13—6m